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sleeping), the nests with the single egg or young bird, the young in various stages of growth, the adults in various acts and attitudes, the old birds in the air leaving the rookery, a deserted rookery, etc. In addition to this the various plumages of the young are described, the adult plumage, the changes in the form of the bill with growth, with a table of comparative measurements of old and young birds, showing the great relative increase in the length of the tarsus in the old as compared with young birds. As a result we have laid before us in detail the life history of a species of which comparatively little was previously positively known.—J. A. A.

Oberholser on Birds Collected in the Kilimanjaro Region, East Africa.¹—This collection, made by Dr. W. L. Abbott during the years 1898 and 1899, comprises 256 species and subspecies, represented by 684 specimens. Most of the novelties had previously been described by Dr. C. W. Richmond in 1895, the new forms brought out in the present paper numbering three species and six subspecies. In the course of the paper, however, several new genera and ten new subgenera are proposed, since in working up Dr. Abbott's collection Mr. Oberholser has incidentally included considerable revisionary work on several groups of East African birds, and upon the nomenclature of other species.

The collection was found to include a number of rare species, besides extending, even at this late day, the known range of a number of others. "The best idea," says Mr. Oberholser, "of the marvelous richness of this collection of Dr. Abbott's is probably furnished by the subjoined list of 62 species and subspecies that were undescribed when obtained by him, an exposition that is possibly of more than passing interest as indicative of the great progress in African ornithology that the past eighteen years have witnessed."—J. A. A.

McGregor on Philippine Birds.—We are in receipt of two papers² by Mr. McGregor, giving a further account of his ornithological work in the Philippine Islands. The first relates to the islands Romblon, Sibuyan, and Cresta de Gallo, and is based on two months spent in their exploration in 1904 (May 25–July 21). Besides field notes on about 90 species,

¹ Birds collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott in the Kilimanjaro Region, East Africa. By Harry C. Oberholser, Assistant Ornithologist, Department of Agriculture. Proc. U. S. National Museum, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 823–936, 1905.

² I. Birds from the Islands of Romblon, Sibuyan, and Cresta de Gallo. II. Further notes on Birds from Ticao, Cuyo, Culion, Calayan, Lubang, and Luzon. By Richard C. McGregor. Publication No. 25, Bureau of Government Laboratories, Depart. of the Interior, Philippine Islands, Manila, May, 1905. 8vo, pp. 1–34, pll. i, *ibis*, ii–x.